## THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

MR. TEEMAIN'S CLOSING ARGU-MENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

Jidge Brady's Charge-The Case Given to the Jury-Waiting for the Verdict-The Jury Still Out-A Recess Until Eleven O'Clock this Morning.

Mayor Hall's trial was concluded yesterby, except the presentment of a verdict by the The court room was filled immediately the opening of the doors. The counsel had arrived in some time before. Messrs. Stoughton. Buckley, Vanderpoel, and Shafer were seated Attorney Garvin, with Mr. Tremain and Mr. Peekham. Judge Brady took his seat precisely at 11 o'clock. Mr. Tremain's address to the jury scoupled nearly four hours in its delivery. He began with a brief compilmentary allusion to arguments which could be given in favor of Mayor Hall, and claimed that if that argument alled, it was from the inherent weakness of the defence, and not for want of ability in its pro-

sentment.
A PERSONAL ALLUSION. "The learned counsel," said Mr. Tremain, pointed to the appointment of Comptroller Green as an argument in favor of the defendant.
Where was the proof of such a fact being recefvable in the Court? If it was admitted, it ould be competent for them to show facts onnected with the Mayor's conduct toward twas only for him to say it was impertment and irregular, and should be dismissed from the minds of the jury. It was just as impertment for him to read that article as it was for the speaker to say another correspondent had written an article like this: 'Mr. E. W. Stoughton, in eminent member of the New York Bar, and one of Mayor Hail's counsel, having an eye to susiness as well as politics, attended in person the late Cincinnati Convention with the hope and expectation that he might there procure the nomination of his personal friend, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, for President of the Cinted States.'"

Mr. Stoughton—Are you reading from a newspaner.

Mr. Stoughton—Are you reading from a newspaper?
Mr. Tremain—I will tell you when I am through.
[Laughter.] "When he heard the Convention announce the nomination of Horace Greeley he was like the young man spoken of in the Scripture, and went away sorrowful. [Laughter.] He returned to the place from which he came with a large humble-bee in his bonnet, a wiser, if not a better man. We are happy to learn that the illness which seized him has passed away, and to find his name recorded in the list of distinguished Vice-Presidents at the Grant meeting held at the Cooper Institute last evening." [Laughter.] All that would be just as pertinent and quite as true, and as to the paper he would find part of it in the vistory of the times.

Mr. Stoughton—The Times's history you mean.

the others.

The indictment was the largest ever drawn in this state. It contained four counts on each of fitty-five different acts, making 230 in all. The first three counts were under the statute that had been repeatedly read to them, containing a vast amount of surplissage, but substantially for a wilful neglect of duty imposed on him as a public officer by statute. The offence was a missiscence and a substantially for a wilful neglect of duty imposed on him as a public officer by statute. The offence was a missiscence and a substantially for the first three fitty-five different offences. All, however, been hour's imprisonment or a fine of \$250, or both. It might be in the discretion of the Court, one hour's imprisonment or \$1 fine. There were here fitty-five different offences, all, however, blended together so that but one verdet and but one punishment could be given, and the september of the present of the first three counts on each offence. The English law fixed no limit to the amount of fine in such case. In this country the fine was limited to \$250. In an old German State there was no special punishment for particle. Here, until these supendous frands burst on the public, no punishment was provided to meet such a case.

Without reference to any knewledge of complicity in the franchs of the defendant, the fact that these accounts were bogus was an essential element, and that this was a reason for admitting them aside from any piedge. They would remember that it had been said that there was no proof that the Board of Audit did not meet. The proof of the character of these claims put the defendant in the dilumna that the only the ry consistent with the personal integrity of the defendant was that he did not examine and and them. He should show in another portion of the argument that If by any neglect of a public of the devendance of the levymen authorized to pay bills for the hadding of a house on certificates of the archited, and on his return found that the agent had a certificate, and on his return fou

whelly wrong had been paid.

K CHARGE OF PERSONAL CORRUPTION. case already cited of the pastice of the peace who refused to administer an oath, when the chort rule dittal his belief that he was not bound to administer it was no excuse. He was bound to administer it was no excuse. He was bound to know the law rea intentional refusal was a wiful neglect, and there was no necessity that it should have been corrupt to complete the rings. So in this case of the accused deliberately andertook not to himself had these ciaims, not withstanding he had have believe dital he could pass them as well in some other way rand even if there was no corrupt knowledge or bargain, it was a wilful negle than doubted him to punsian defences interposed would be to strike alown all the defences of the city to feave to all inferior officers in every city the lower to neglect every duty. The facts, not contradicted, not resting on any tainted evidence, here showed as ticar and certain a neglect of duty imposed as it was possible to demonstrate. All who undertain in heir own negligence and supineness a defence. This was the language of the law, both in longuage and this country. Public offices did not belong, as itsometimes secured to be thought in the offices bothly were a public trust, and in-

volved a public duty, and there was to every office a supervisory power, with power of removal and punishment of those who neglected their duty and abandoned their trust.

Russ fowers of the board of Audit.

Russ fowers of Audit clause the defendant was created a member of the Board of Audit, the only board which had the power to audit claims against the county. The meaning of the word "audit" was well settled. Boards of supervisors had had the power to audit from time immemorial. Mr. Tromain cited the statutes presenting the duties of boards of supervisors and their clerks as to auditing, which made their audits open to the public and prescribed various forms, among which was an addavit to the correctness of the claim. He admitted that the new board was not required by law to have this affidavit before them, though they kept up the old form, but they had the power to require this as gart of the evidence. They were required to keep no records, but the records of their action was as much in the custody of the Mayor as of Mr. Tweed or Mr. Connoily. Everything was committed to their interrity. As audit is in the nature of a judgment. It cannot be compelled to audit any claim at a particular amount. The State may prepare the machinery and set it in motion. Then its power over the board ceased. When the board had acted, then the audited claim was paid. An audit was the investigation and examination of a claim by a board having authority over it, and power to take testimony on it. He cited the definitions of Webster, worcester, and Richardson on this point. This audit must be by the whole board, and every member of it. The people were entitled to the benefit of their co-consideration and mutual discussion to have before that board any or all of the ten heads of departments placed by the charter under the control of Mayor Hail. It was plain that the time for the auditing of a claim was before it was paid. When it had received all the necessary endorsements and the claim was paid, the time for audit had clearly passed. THE EOWERS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

with all this they came here and made the claims that it did not appear that the beard did not meet.

GARVEY'S BILLS PLAINLY FRAUDULEST.

Mr. Tremain pointed out that Garvey's testimony showed that the bills he put in were not simply for work already done, but for work to be done. These bills, therefore, had never been before the Board of Supervices, and the slightest examination must have disclosed that fact and led to the discovery of the rest of the fraud. He arsityzed Garvey's accounts, showing that but \$205,000 was the basis of payments, amounting to about a million and a half-that half a million nessiy of these warrants was for the plastering of the Court House alone. A simple examination of the statutes showed that over seven nillions had been spent on the Court House. With the admitted shrewdness and ability of the defendant would they pretend that this was made of these claims? But Mr. Tweed was a member of that board, and would they say that the fact that he received a percentage of these amounts was not a proof that the Board of Audit did not meet; it was easy enough to call Mr. Tweed. He did not wish to draw any inference from Mr. Half's not going on the stand, but why did he not call Mr. Tweed or some of the clerks surrounding that board if they had fully made out the indictments under the stand. Now as to the common law count he laid down first that the same rule applied to statisfory offices and duties as to common inw offices and duties. Any public officer was fluide for misbehavlor in office has well for acts of ontsion as commission. Mr. Tremain was proceeding to discuss an English case when Mr. Justice Brady interrupted him by pointing out that in those cases there was a complicity in the fraud to the discussion of the question of carnelists. He QUESTION OF COMPLICITY.

Mr. Tremain, submitting, said he would then proceed to the discussion of the question of carnelists.

wist establish complicity in the fraud to convict.

THE QUESTION OF COMPLICITY.

Mr. Tremsin, submitting, said he would then proceed to the discussion of the question of complicity. He denied that there was evidence of what the law considered complicity, that is, knowledge of the fact that there was fraud and subsequent consorting, with Mr. Tweed and Mr. Connolly. But first, as to Mr. Garvey's testimony, he was not technecally an accomplice and his evidence was to be considered as that of any other witness. With reference to his motives and appearance on the stand, he thought his appearance and the surrounding circumstances would carry to them the conviction that he told the truth. There was nothing in Mr. Garvey's testimony to show that he would falsely testify against the Mayor. Mr. Garvey did not say on the stand that he did not believe that the Mayor did not know of these frauds, but after the matter was all spread abroad he said to Mayor Hall he did not believe that the Mayor did not know of these frauds, but after the instead was all spread abroad he said to Mayor Hall he did not believe the Mayor. Are they were drawn. But later, in lot, they found the Mayor not pursuing this great Ring plasterer, but combining with him to bring a suit against the city, and when Garvey says a large part of them are fraudulent, the Mayor says never mind, the larger the better, and finally they settle on \$Mayor not pursuing this great Ring plasterer, but combining with him to bring a suit against the city, and when Garvey says a large part of them are fraudulent, the Mayor says never mind, the larger the better, and finally they settle on \$Mayor not pursuing this great Ring plasterer, but combining with him to bring a suit against the city, and when Garvey says a large part of them are fraudulent, the Mayor says never mind, the larger the better, and finally they settle on \$Mayor not pursuing this great Ring plasterer, but combined to Aleany and about doing as he was told to was, he claimed, fairly to be considered as throw

the prosecution and did not do so. Well, why had they not done so?

Mr. Hall—We asked the Court to instruct the

had they not done so?

Mr. Hall—We asked the Court to instruct the jury to disregard it.

Mr. Treman—The evidence goes as one of the facts and circumstances out of which the jury may infer such a connection.

THE QUESTION OF INTENT.

Again, they talked about the intent. Well, the question of intent was one depending on the statute proceeded on. An intent not to obey the statute was a guilty intent. The other side admitted this. As to the next section of the statute proceeded on. An intent not to obey the statute was a guilty intent. The other side admitted this. As to the next section of the statute proceeded on. An intent not to obey the statute was a guilty intent. The other side admitted this. As to the next section of the statute decreased to such the statute of the statute was a guilty intent. The other side admitted this. As to the next section of the statute proceeded on the deliberately refused to do an act commanded to be done? It was said he was never requested to audit. The answer was that he assumpt to audit was now passed. Again, what was meant by his phrase to Garvey that something was paid for political purposes? Did it not show that he knew that there was something wrong, something abnormal in these bilis.

Mr. Tremain closed by calling on them, if they were satisfied there had been a neglect of duty, to find a verdict of guilty, regardless of consequences. He recalled to them the defence by John Adams in the early revolutionary days, of a British soldier. They should so act without regret. They should be affected neither with sickly sentimentality on one hand, nor passion for popularity on the other. The law should be administered equally to rich and poor, to the powerful and distinguished, and the humble. Let them pronounce their verdict in strict accordance with their conscience. [Applause.]

JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

JUDGE BRADY'S CHARGE TO THE JURY. GENTLEMEN OF THE JUNE. This is a very interesting case, for it is a proceeding against a person holding a high and honorable position, and in which he is called to account for an alleged offence against the law of the State of New York. This case is to be in all respects however, considered and disposed of as any other case.

unit incurred terror to April 1820, and the amounts the thereon, and that the evidence of the same he athorization of the same by the said board or its opriate committees, on certificate of clerk or President and that thereupon the said to unity Auditor annex outlier and the appropriate bianks for our signal and action, as directed by the section discressing payment.

A. OARRY MAIL, Mayor.

WM. Tweet,

Richard B. Convelly.

Comptroller.

THE DESIGN OF THE RESOLUTION.

If the design of that movement was to gather the hits for the purpose of action by the board, then it was a property of the purpose of action by the board, then it was an increase and pass upon them. This arise strom the legal presume and pass upon the prosecution to sow that they do not that the Auditors did their duty, and the lurious is contact the property of the prosecution to sow that they did not. They upon the prosecution to evaluate the video et al. It is a property of the prosumptions are of innecence, and remain till the presumptions are of innecence, and remain till the prosumptions are of innecence, and remain till the prosumptions are of innecence, and remain till the prosumptions are of innecence, and remain did not be considered to the status against wilful neglicity. What, therefore, was the design of the resolution was in determination in anticipation, and without anything more than a mere ministerial act, such as signing the papers of yea, tent there was no and such as is required by law—no hearing, no examination. If the resolution meant otherwise—that is, that the collection should be made for the advisement of the hoard—then have the people shown satisfactorily that they did not meet again; that they did not, in fact, and it is the manner conteinfuled by law? This fact is for you to determine on all the evidence to which you have before intentional? This proof is necessary because the intention forms an essential circums it is the prosecution. The law declares that THE DESIGN OF THE RESOLUTION.

refusal was. Now the language of the Court is this:

A CASE IN POINT.

In this case the Justice was not only authorized to take the evidence, but it was his duty to take the affidacy, the product of the statuth he neglected to perform. The language of the statuth he neglect of perform. The language of the statuth he neglect of duty must be will full made the same and the select. The Justice knew what was a self-up to the same performance of the statuth he are self-up to the same and the self-up to the same and the same

must be made out by evidence sufficiently conclusive to exclude any reasonable supposition of innocence.

THE SECOND CHARGE.

With regard to the second charge—viz., corruptly perverting or wickedly adusting the powers of his often at trust, and certifying claims which be knew to be faller there are two things to be established. First, grit knowledge—that is, knowledge that the bills were false a second, earlifying or auditing them with such knowledge, and thus acting corrupts with such a second, earlifying or auditing them with such knowledge, and thus acting corrupts with the corresponding to acting the such as the contract with the proposition that every efficient and the fact in the dearent or ministerial and the acting in a matter, discretionary to a reveal extent constitues the hody designated the sole judges of the existence of the fact to be considered or passed upon Upon what evidence does the classroad. This fairly of the claims and that and the testimony charge of the witnesses Garvey, consisting of conversations had with the second of the class of the existence of the fact to be considered on the fact in the record evidence relating to the frands themselves, are keyser, baviason, and Garvey—men faint bed with

baye assumed new ones, and as to these audit bills, there were only 194 of them in all. The ministerial defence he had already discussed and expladed.

THE CHALLENGING OF JURORS.

Some allusion had been made to the challencing of certain jurors by the prosecution. The good reasons. There had been some truth about an offer to submit to the fary without argument, and some parade made about it.

Mr. Stoughton You don't mean to intimate that that was a prefence?

Mr. Tremain—Only that you got up to make it and looked very beautiful. [Laughter.] There was something of a parade about it, and it was commented upon, and I have the right to allude to it. Why did they make this offer? Was truth afraid of discussion? Could a defendant having a just defence hesistate to have it fully discussed?

Something had been said about their piedge to connect certain things with the defendant and he read from the proceedings to abow that they had threatened to neverto have it struck out of the charge made. The proof to establish the charge of certains element in the case it is reliable. Conversions, it must also be said, though regarded as a dangerous shall be read from the proceedings to abow that they had threatened to neverto have it struck out of the charge made. The proof to establish the charge of certains element with a subject of the defendant what a subject of the defendant and he read from the proceedings to abow that they had threatened to neverto have it struck out of the subject of the defendant what a subject of the defendant what a subject of the defendant was a prefered. The subject of the defendant and he read from the proceedings to abow that they had threatened to never to be about it, and it was a prefered to the subject of the defendant what a subject of the defendant what a subject of the defendant was a prefered to the subject of the defendant was a prefered to the subject of the defendant was a prefered to the subject of the defendant was a prefered to the subject of the defendant was a prefered to the subject

THE JURY TO DECIDE.

Have you heard evidence to satisfy you of the creth of the charge? It is for you to decide, your province and yours only, and I leave it with you to be disposed of acreeilly, solemnly, insity, but if carlessly, hearing in mind that the accused is liable only for his own bad deeds, and not for those of others unless connected with them by satisfactory proof. If on this subject you will then by satisfactory proof. If on this subject you can rational doubt, the accused is entitled to lits attain a rational doubt, the accused is entitled to lits attain a rational doubt, the accused is entitled to lits attaining the agrand element of criminal law, although it may right a grand element of criminal law, although it may right a grand element of criminal law, although it may right and accuse that the defendant knew the claims or all of them to be false, and nevertheless certified them, he is guilty.

Nov., gentlement, these are the observations I deem is nem, he is guitty.

, gentlemen, these are the observations I deem it ary to make to you in this case. It is for you to slue, and I truet when you approach the considerative on the considerative or the consideration of the consideration of

the charge.

Mr. Tremain -- We are satisfied.

Mr. Tremain -- We are satisfied.

Judge Brady -- Now, gentlemen, there do not appear
to be any exceptions to my charge. You will retire. THE JURY RETIRE.

THE JURY RETIRE.

The jury retired at half past three o'clock. In about an hour they sent a request to the Court to have the certificate of audit of one of the Keyser claims, which was not signed by the Mayor, sent to them. Mayor Hall's counsel was disinctined to have any of the papers go before the jury unless all were sent to them, and the Court sent the jury a message that no papers could now be given.

Judge Brady, Mayor Hall, and all the counsel then left the court room. At 7 o'clock the jury went together to supper, accompanied by Chief Officer Valentine. At half past nine Judge Brady and the counsel on both sides entered the court room.

room.

Judge Brady said: The jury not having agreed up to this time, the Court will take a recess until to-morrow morning at H o'clock.

Judge Barrett's Decision in the Connoily and Nupreme Court, Sucreal Term-The Brand of Supremeers of the Court, Sucreal Term-The Brand of Supremeers of the Courty of New York age, Richard B. Connoils on the Nullans M. Treest. Barrett, J.-Although not of counsel in these particles cases when at the bar, yet I was engaged in suits between when at the bar, yet I was engaged in suits between when a thick object. As a matter of taste, therefore, I should have preferred the consideration of these demurrers by another Justice, and have only consented to examine them even

before it.

was the opinion of the Court. Miller, P. J.,
it is of no consequence whether the county
wer to sue if that right exists in the people,
enough that the action can be unsintained in
form in the name of the people to uphold

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk. The Indicted Aldermen - A Conspiracy

Charged.
Mr. James Hoyt, late Superintendent of the

Mayor Hail's trials have not subdued his umorous imagination, as will be seen by the

without approval. These are my objections and reasons.

Almost every city probables solicitation of passengers by persons who drive public hards, such probabilition secture very where to give satisfaction. It contributes to the confract of the people. It presents disorder, contentions, and breaches of the peace. The probabilition, indeed, is a just provision for the hardness therefore, and vehicles are thereby in open market, to be looked as without an autonopering competition of words. The effect of the proposed measure would be that any driver into has undestrable horses or uncomfortable vehicle may by his persistent industry of solicitation, ingenuity of districts, not to say street cloquence, outfinanously of the say of the say expected opening of another and the same of the same steer horses and vehicle as a substantial on the same of another of the passed mainly to protect the greatest matcher of the publication, and productive of discrete member of the proposed ordinance, the Mayor has public aspect, this proposed ordinance, the Mayor has public aspect, this proposed ordinance, the Mayor has public aspect, the proposed ordinance are fitted industrial members have equivated him as far as he has voice in the matter allow the existing ordinances to remain in force.

Mayor et the Charles and the same and productive of the proposed for the custing ordinances to remain in force.

lialian Opera-La Favoriia. It is not easy to give a first-class per-formance of an opera where the tenor is clearly as to sing so cautiously that he dare not give should forget the music, and the bass finds some of the notes too low and some too high, and should forget the music, and the bass finds some of the notes too low and some too high, and gives a shimmery and tremulous character to the music of his part, and when, also, the inevitable Reichardt flaunts in one of the subsidiary characters and Misa Cooney in another.

Not only is it not easy, but we may safely go so far as to say that it is quite impossible, even where a prima donna so entirely competent as Madame Lucca is cast in the leading role. There was a time when "La Favorita" was a famous opera with us, and famously performed. Troffs and Beneditti used to delight their audiences in it, and thon came Salvi, whose Spirito Gonid was a thing once heard never to be forgotten. Then followed that glorious singer. Angelina Bosto, who gave the opera with the support of Bettlin, Badiali, and Beneventano, and still later were Grisi, Mario, Badiali, and Susini, the latter being then in his prime. They made a most effective performance of the work, for it repays those who sing it well. It has some of the sweetest melodies that ever flowed from an Italian pen, and plenty of passionate and dramatic music. A main or a woman of any gifts can easily stir the public pulse with its love squas and finely worked-up climaxes. But Marctzek's arrists, except Lucca, were unable to cope with the situation, especially Abrugnedo, the tenor, and in consequence we had on Wednesday evening a somewhat tame and colorless performance of an opera that ought to have been well sung, for it does not present a single point of difficulty to a really competent artist.

This evening "Don Glovanni" will be repeated, and at to-morrow's matinee Lucca sings in Fra Dlavolo." q, and at to-morrow's matinee Lucca sings in Fra Dlavolo."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—George W. Jenkin-colored) was hanged to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock colored) was hanged to-day, between 12 and 10'clock, in the jail pard, for the nurder of his wife in May last, he having hacked her throat with a butcher's cleaver while she slept with her two infant children, and led her only after he had indicted upon her body nine or ten to ridde womats. Jenkins, two weeks before her death, declared his purpose to cut her throat, which shows the nurder was necludinated.

The mother and children of the condemned man waited on the Attorney-General this morning and made a last appeal for participation, which was refused. At Elf-P. M., Jenkins ascended the scaffold win a firm step. It's last words were: "Farewell, words Farewell, friends! I am going to Jesus! Hallebigh!" Four minutes after the drop felt, the body deep an pecupatively. Then all was still. After hanging mitten minutes the body was cut lown and placed in a collect.

Election of State Officers in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 31.—The Vermont Legisla-

MONTPELIER, Oct. 31.—The Vermont Legislature to-day elected for Secretary of State, George Nichols of Northfield; Auditor, W. 6. Ferria of Montpelier; Quartermaster-General, W. W. 1 Junde of Margorier Adjusted and Inspector-General, James S. Perkod Montpelier; Junge Advorate-General, S. M. Southard (Vergennes; Ruitroad Commissioner, M. B. Bailey of St. Albane, Directors of State Prison, J. W. Lartellora of Lunebergh, and W. R. Speed of Newbury.

HENRY WILSON'S RECORD. GERMAN AND IRISH CITIZENS BO

THER HIM WITH QUESTIONS. He Does not Answer them But Goes Down to West Virginia and Owns Up that he was in Favor of the Proscription of all was in Favor of the Proscription of all Foreigners—His Onth.

From the Buffulo Courier.

The Know-Nothing candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Senator Wilson, visited Syracuse Friday last and addressed a mass meeting, the expected thousands of which falled to put in an appearance. The gathering is reported as one of the slimmest and most melancholy of the campaign, only some two thousand persons being present where preparations had been made for twenty thousand. The following letter was put into Senator Wilson's hands before the meet-

most grorious events recorded in the pages of American history.

We have no reason to be ashamed of our native land;
We have no reason to be ashamed of our native land;
on the contrary, our affection for it is as deep-rooted as it is natural, and does not interfere with the faithful performance of our duties as good and loyal citizens of this free country.

We are naturally anxious to preserve all the rights guaranteed us by the Constitution which we have fought to preserve and perbetuate, and any movement that has a tendency to deprive us of those well-carned rights must necessarily receive our deprepared with a proscriptive society of that kind must prepare to encounter our determined opposition and unqualined opposition.

Jacob F. Arheidt, Louis Windholz, Mathew Rauch, Lucas Klisasser, Nicholas Lehnen, John D. Ryan, Col. John Hoye, Bufialo,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 30.—Senator Wil-

The Knew-Nothing Oath of Henry Wilson. In the presence of the true and everliving God, and on His sacred Scriptures, His
holy word, I do declare that I will truly fulfit all
my obligations toward my brethren of the Order
of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred
all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words,
grips, emblems, and proceedings, &c. And I
further declare and solemnly swear that I will
not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any
person of foreign birth or a Roman Catholic to
any office in the local or general administration
of the American Government. And I further
declare and swear that I will use all the means
in my power to counteract and destroy the in-

A Hebrew's Opinion of Henry Wilson.

A Hebrew's Opinion of Henry Wilson.

From the Cincinnati feruelite.

Show mercy, lackes and gentlemen, to Senator Wilson. He confesses, repents, and, besides, soft-soaps you pleasantly. When he said, in the Senate of the United States, the Jews were the race who stoned the prophets and crucified the Redeemer of the world, he meant no harm; when, as a Know-Nothing, he insulted every foreigner, and sanctioned persecution against them, he meant no tarm. He did not mean to be Vice-President of the United States, and it was fashionable then to trample upon the foreigner and spit upon the Jew. But now it is all over, and Senator Wilson is a candidate before the poorly, including foreigners, and Jew-

Extract from the Circular Issued by Mr.

Havemeyer's Council of Reform.

A special reason exists for this interference in the present aspect of the political situation, in that sectarian issues have been wickedly thrust into the present Gubernatorial contest, threatening our system of popular education and the traditioned independence of our public policy from any sectarian bias or complication. In the desperation of party extremity, the denominational prejudices of the ignorant masses are appealed to for party support. It is the obvious duty, we think, of those most responsible for general intelligence and our religious liberaties to summon their friends to their defence. The justice of our cause alone is not d sufficient security scainst the combinations of its enemies. These must be met by an organized defence.

THE BALL AND BAT.

The Atlantics Whipped by the Baltimores-The Last Champlonship Game.

The fifth game of the championship series between the Atlantics and Baltimores was dayed on the Capitoline ground yesterday. The attendance was small. The game was called promptly on time, the Atlantics being the first promptly on time, the Atlantics being the first to go to the bat. It opened well for the visitors, but the Atlantic loops fought an excellent uphill game, and had every chance, if not of a handsome victory, at least of a gallant and honorable defeat, when they suddenly fell off in their play, and allowed the Baltimoreans to win easily. Although the cold no doubt affected them, nothing but downright careless play on the part of one or two allowed the Baltimores to get so far ahead. Some good batting was done on both sides. The following is the score:

ALLANTIC. O.R.IRTE. PALTIMORE. O.R.IRTE.

Escape of Convicts from the Rhode Island
State Prison.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31.—In the State Prison,
about 3 e'clock this morning, Elisha E. Prek, a convict,
got out of his cell, knocked down the watchman with a
piece of gas pipe, and bound and gagged him. He then
therated Charles Williams, another convict, and unsuccessfully tried to liberate Denrichev, the alleged murderer, and George Calandity, a burglar. Failing in this,
Feck and Williams took the watchman's pistol, watch,
and money, and at 4 o'chock, the hour ter-alling the
baker, they rang his bell, as is canally uone by the
witchman, and schen the baker appeared they knocked
him down and escaped through the door. One of them
had six years and the other eight years to serve.

Persons Homeless.

Rome. Oct. 31.—Despatches from Turin report no abstement of the floods caused by the overflow of the flower Po. Over four thousand men are at work, any and night, erecting barriers to arrest further propress of the waters. The damages to properly and crops in the frontness of Mantua and Ferrara are beyond calculation. In Ferrara alone, forty thousand premusers homeless. Assistance is being rapidly forwarded from all points to the authering people. The Prussian Diet Rejects the Reform Bill.

Fleeds in the Rhone.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The waters of the river Rhone are raising. The dykes above the town of Arice are broken in many places, and the extensive picins of the Camargue are inundated.

Sitil in the Field.

THE DEAD JUDGE'S MONEY.

Closing of the Preliminary Examination A New and Important Rule—The Real Fight About to be Begun. The examination before Surrogate Hutchnge concerning the relations between the late

Judge McCunn and the contestants of the Judge's will was concluded yesterday. Five witnesses were examined. Jane Crown testified: witnesses were examined. Jane Crown testified:

I was born in Ireland, county Derry. Am about 69 years old. Came to this country about two years ago, I knew William McCunn in Ireland. I knew the three children by his first woman. Her name was Sally Hyland. Martha McKinley was his second woman. Roew John H. McCunn. The first three children were Betty. William, and Mark. They all lived together in one family. I know Thomas McCunn, sen of William. Had a conversation with him, in which he told me of William's and Mark's death. Speaking of his (William McCunn's) bret and second women I mean that he was married twice. I do not know of William McSally Hyland living together as hashane and wife. After his death William, the eldest son by his first wife, lived on the farm.

Witness was here asked to point out, or go and lay her hand on Thomas McCunn, but she refused to do so. She seemed to have the impression that the counsel were trifling with her; and left the witness stand.

Hannah Simpson was the next witness, She testified:

Was born in Ireland. Am & years old. Knew Wm.

ninge.
Cross-examination—I thought Marsimil was by the ret wife, but am not sure.
George Hettricks recalled—My wife left no will.

Iknew the Judge. Have worked for him, Have heard him speak of his brother Mark, and of his death. Have been to Hettrick's house with the Judge. He spoke of the family; of Mrs. Hettrick as his nice.

At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was asked for to procure the attendance of other witnesses. Surrogate Hutchings refused, and announced that he had decided to establish the rule that hereafter when a case was reached the trial should continue to its conclusion, and that no postponements would be granted. The case was then submitted without argument, and the Surrogate ruled that the claimants were entitled to a standing in the will, as the testimony presented was prima facte evidence of their relation to the testator.

The will is to be put in probate to-morrow, and there the contest will be ffirily opened. The trial will probably be long and tedious. The witnesses are numerous, and many of them live in Ireland. The case promises a rich harvest for the lawyers. PHILIP COSGRIEF TESTIFIED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A letter from on board the British sloop-of-war Shearwater reports that Lient. Moore and Gunner Mahoney of that vessel, on the 25th inst., performed the feat of swimming across the Helespont from Abydos to Sestos.

Yesterday morning and evening, the Indian Chiefs with their squaws, now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, visited the Dollar Store, 607 Broadway, and made extensive purchases of silver ware, cutlery, and other articles of ornament and utility. They are tracted general attention. The line of goods at the bollar Store this season is far superior to any ever hore offered, and the proprietors earnestly invite every one to examine their goods. The uniform price is One Dollar.—Adv.

Pasy terms for furniture, carpets, and bedding, at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 15 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Bargains for cash, or payments received weekly or monthly. Parlor and chamber suites in great variety.—Adc.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Oct. 31-P. M .- There were several the day's noteworthy one meterian specialities. Some western common was the special admiration of the speculators, and in its late erratic course has furnished food for much talk, though the objective point of its manipulators is not precisely known. The issue of ten ing down the price to 78%, singularly enough resulted in causing an advance to-day from 78% at the opening to 83%. It is claimed on the part of the direction that they bend issue is a stroke of good policy, the company having created during the year upward of three hundred miles of new ratiroud, which they claim enhances the value of the stock, and will continue to himself and the stock and will continue to himself. Asses Falls. The Lake Shore people are already using the double truck from Builho to Hamburg, tea miles; Angola to Westfeld, thirty-six miles; and Northeast in series of a fortught, and the belance, from Hamburg to Angola, in twenty days, thus completing the track from side of a fortught, and the belance, from Hamburg to Angola, in twenty days, thus completing the track from Builho to Eric before Dec. 1. The double track between Cleveland and Eric is now being used the entire distance, except between Mallson and Willoughby, a distance of 22 miles; and between Cleveland and Toledo it is in it he same state of completion, and the managers thus seem to be determined to redeem their promise to have their entire double track between Builfalo and Toledo in running order by the last of next January. Lake Store was held strongly to-day at 22 to 22. Provide Mail was, perhaps, the chief point of interest next is Northwestern, and advanced 22 octant, to 30%, Rock Island was the weak spot on the list and broke down 2 per cent, to 10%, but railying later to 10% in connection with the sharp upward now ment in Northwestern and Fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill, save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the whole market a strong tone and fraide Mill save the work of the Misonin, but afterward acvanced to 18.

The cable despatches from London to day report a grow

1045 A.M. 111. Tid P.M. 112. 120 P.M. 112. Foreign exchange was weak and lower, and we quote prime bills at 108 set 1975 for sixty days, and the flow, for short sight. The steamer erists sailed to-day with \$8.00 in silver bars.

There has been rather an easier feeling in money, and most of the business was at feel 2 cent, gold, were current. At the close the ratios were feel 2 cent, sold, were current. At the close the ratios were feel 2 cent, so having been made at \$10 ine Interior. Discounts are in most critic request, the best had passing at late 12 cent, the continued weakness in gold occasioned a decline in Government bends at the opening, but owing to the smallness of dealings at the first beart, the tone of the smallness of dealings at the first beart, the tone of the interior could hardly be called weak. There was a firmer feeling in the market, particularly at the moon cell, and the full prices were current at the close. He ary Clowes & Co., 32 wall street, report prices as follows at the close at 4 P. M.:

[Bit. Asterd.]

Britt, p. 2 1 3 4 Mills, ist b. 2 4 5 Barrett, f. 3 1 6 O Higham c. 1 8 1 2 2 Garden, and she he had and passed on the property of the market was steady, thouse from the libbde Island Sinte Prison.

Provides Convicts from the libbde Island Sinte Prison.

Provides Convicts from the libbde Island Sinte Prison.

Provides this morning, Elisha E. Peck, a convict, got out of bis cell, knocked down the watchman with a piece of gas pipe, and bound and gagged him. He they therefore the Merated Charles Williams, another convict, and money, and at 4 o'clock, the lam's pistol, watch, and williams took the watchman pistol, watch, and williams took the watchman and six years and the other eight years to serve.

British of the prison o

N. Y. C. and ifudson con | Highest Largest | Ridge |
Large Shere | 1924 | 945 | 945 |
Large Shere | 1924 | 945 | 945 |
Large Shere | 1925 | 945 | 945 |
Large Shere | 1925 | 945 |
Larg 

Railway Company, due Nov. I, will be paid on presenta-

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travellers' and Commercial Credits issued available in all parts of the rorld.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all Duly Balances. Collections made. Investment Orders executed.

HATCH & FOOTE, 12 Wall street, pay the "bidding price" for gold, and sell at the "offering price," as que ted at the Gold Exchange, in sums to suit.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 31.—Seventy-eight cars, or 1.888 beeves, arrived, and were mostly sold at yesterday's prices, or \$16,800.6 \$\otimes\$ for common to best Texans, and 10,013\(\delta\)e. for common to prime native steers.
Twenty cars, or 4.04 sheep and lambs, were received, and a fair business was transacted at 6.4635c. F B. for lambs, and 48.665c. for sheep, most of the sheep selling at 55.466c. F B.
Thirty-six cars, or about 3.70 hogs, arrived. The market was quiet at 5.654c. F B.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Arrived-THURSDAY, Oct. 31. Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 31.
Steamship Erlu, London, miles, and pass, Steamship Erlu, London, miles, and pass, Steamship Erlu, London, miles, and pass, Steamship Steinmann, Antwerp, midee, and pass. Ship Hope, Bristol, E. in ballset.
Bark Yreka, Sunderland, railroad iron.
Bark Erlatio, Troon, cost.
Bark Malvina, Liverpool, salt.
Bark Malvina, Liverpool, salt.
Bark Derent, Dubita, in ballast.
Schr Statesman, Shulee, N. S., piling.
Schr Glaumire, St. John, N. B., lumber, Schr M. S. Hathaway, Sackville, N. E., piling.
Also the usual river and coastwise vessels.
SALED—Steamships, Frisla, for Hataburg; Cir. SAILED-Steamships Frisia, for Hanburg; City of Washington, Liverpool; Alps, Glasgow; Crescent City, Havann; Gen. Barnes, Savaunah; South Carolina. Tharleston

Ensiness Matices

try towns.

Ladies, call at our manufactory for bargsingmink, seal, and Alaska sets, 189. Large variety of
other furs at our manufacturing prices, avoiding fancy
prices at retail. Altering and repairing done.

FLEMING, 166 Pulton et.

What's in a Name f—That depends upon the name. If it is KNOX's, of til Broadway, it is a guarantee of a handsome, stylish, becoming, and seasonable hat. This shows you where you should buy your half.

The best pince in New York to buy retiable watches, and diamonds, rich, fashionable jewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 97 Fulton st. Diamonds a specialty.

TOFFEY-SIPP. On Tuesday October 29, at the rest-dence of the bride's mother, Vroom st., Jersey City Heights, by the Rev. Mr. Ammerman, W. Vermytie Toffey to Emma L. Sipp, all of Jersey City Heights.

OREELEY.—On Wednesday, October 20, Mary Y. C. sreeber, wife of Horace Greeley, aged is years. Functal services at the Church or the bivine Paternity, 5th av. and 4th st., on Frinday, November 1, at 13 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Bivine Paternity, 5th av. and 5th st. on Friday, November 1, at 12 noon.

HOGAN.—On Wednesday, October 33, 1872. Thomas J. Hogan, in the flat year of his age.

Kelatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28d 7th st., on Friday, November 1, 1872, at 114. M.

HUGHES.—On Wednesday, October 39, 1872, at his residence, 63t West 82d st., James Hughes, a native of county Westmeath, parish Kimsgad, Ireland, aged 55 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 10 clock precisely.

KEARNY Y.—On Thursday evening, October 30, James Kearney, a native of Ecliat, Ireland, aged 22 years.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, from 44d West 28th st.

Nelegits.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, October 31, Peter W Neefus, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral heresiter.

SNAITH.—At Elizanthport, N. J., October 30, of conception of the lungs, issue J. Susith, aged 8 years, I month, and a days.

Funeral to take place from his late residence, 33 Clinton st., on Friday, November 1, at 20 clock P. M.

Relative Hilbansoon, in the first year of her age.

Relative Signal and of the American Protestant Associations, in the first year of her age.

Relative Signal and of the American Protestant Associations, in the first year of her age.

Relative Signal and respectively invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her lateresidence, 385 8th age.

HEATING STOVES.

236 Water street. Co., TO THE PUBLIC.—The tickets in the GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY for the drawing Dec. Tare hearly all sold. \$20,000 is now on deposit in the Farmers and Drovers Bank to pay all prizes award-ed at the drawing. KA-SOV. THOMAS E. BRAM-LETTE of Kentucsy. Agent. Branch office, 609 Broat-way, New York. Tickets, \$10; halves, \$5; quarters, \$2.0, MA.—Give Office Tar internally and apply it to the neek forehead and breast; place Office Tar over his water and charge well the air of the scales with it; it will great telled to the large, for coughe, sore threat, or distemper saturate a citch with Office Tar and the it around the bit when using the horse; relief will be im-nediate. Sold by 81 droughests.

SAVE VOLR HORSES, - Surgeon-General Hamilton's Royal itemedics have cured in canada and here every case of the present distemper in which they were used. Up town agencies: Feed store, 11th av., cor. 15th st., drug store, 11th av., cor. 15th st., drug store, 11th av., cor. 15th st., drug store, 15th v., cor. 15th st. drug store, 15th v., cor. 15th st., drug store, 15th v., cor. 15th st., drug store, 15th v., cor. 15th st., drug store, 15th v., co. 41st st.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE CO.-New and improved self-adjusting, ben-triction brace truss. Addominal and spinal shoulder braces and other surgical adjuncts. For eale and applied at 011 Brondway. CONSTANTIVES CAN CONSTANT DR. J. II. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, at 12 Bond st., on Tuesday, Nev. 12.

TICKETS \$22 CURRENCY - Royal Havana Lottery, A. DANIES, sole agent of Royal Havana Lottery, Sai Broadway, P. O. box 4.99, New York, Prices cashed and Information furnished in all legal lotteries, Send for circular.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Tickets, 128. Orders filled, information furnished.

Tickets, 128. Orders filled, information furnished.

Prizes cashed.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The coupons of the first morigage 1 & cent. gold | Price reduced to \$3. J. B. MARTINEZ & Co.